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the medulla oblongata of the cat, made in the region of the posterior root of the auditory nerve (N. cochleae), and in which, among others, there was a very clearly defined bundle of fibres which, in the neighborhood of the tuberculum acusticum, stood in connection with the N. cochleae, then passed on the dorsal and mesial side of the corpus restiforme, and finally bent downwards to the superior olive of the same side. The course of the lateral portion of this bundle is similar to that of the striae acusticae of man, but in its mesial portion it is quite different. In answer to a question whether he had observed in the cat anything analogous to the bundle found in man, Baginsky replied in the negative. This led Virchow to make a presentation of what was known and inferred regarding this bundle. Reviewing the macroscopic course and relations of the striae acusticae in man as given by Henle and others, Virchow takes occasion to remark the need of a careful microscopic examination in these cases, something which is rarely undertaken.

On a series of sections in his possession, which were not made for this purpose, Virchow finds the striae acusticae passing from the N. acusticus as a plain bundle of fibres toward the middle line, and there turning ventrad in the raphe, in such a manner that the raphe is noticeably dilated by the entrance of the bundle. Further it could not be followed.

The rest of the course to the cortex is probably that described by v. Monakow (see abstract, Am. Jour. of Psychology, Vol. I, p. 330), and by Edinger, who finds in the lower vertebrate forms a bundle of fibres which, starting from the interbrain, run toward the medulla, cross in the middle line as *fibrae arcuatae internae*, and are distributed to the nuclei of the sensory nerves. This central sensory tract of Edinger is considered by him as homologous with the lemniscus in man. The results of these two investigators are thus seen to be fundamentally in harmony with one another.

Ueber die Bedeutung der Hirnfurchung. J. SEITZ. Jahrb. f. Psychiatrie, VII, 3, S. 225.

While the physiological demands made on the basal ganglia are fulfilled by the mere enlargement of the mass, it appears, on the other hand, necessary for the cortex to become folded as we ascend in the animal series. The cause of this is the need for better nutrition, so that the sulci are to be looked upon as nutritive clefts. The position of the sulci is characteristic for each species, and is determined by the blood supply, the general form of the brain, and so indirectly by the form of the skull. In those animals with the largest brains, and in man, the variability and substitution among the secondary sulci is very great, while even where there is the most extensive arrest in the development of the human brain, the human type still remains clearly marked. The brain and skull influence one another to some degree in their growth.

Beitrag zur Morphologie und Morphogenese des Gehirnstammes. G. JELGERSMA. Uebersetzt von Kurella, Centralbl. f. Nervenheilk. X, 18-20, S. 545.

Jelgersma investigated five idiot brains, among which were two that were pathological in one hemisphere only. From this study he concludes that there are three systems of nervous elements in